THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917. NUMBER 49

APPLES---Leave Your Order NOW

A few selections from our large stock

Ladies' Cloth Coats $7, $10, $14, $18
Ladies' Fur trimmed Coats $18 and $24
Ladies' Fur Lined Coats.....$35
Ladies' Sweater Coats, all wool $2.50 up
Ladies' Serge Dresses.....$5.75
Ladies' Serge Skirts, reg. $6.50, now $3.75
BIG BARGAINS IN TWEED SUITINGS

Boys' Overcoats.....$7, $8, $10
Boy's Fur Trimmed Overcoat.....$10
Boys' Suits, sizes 31 to 33 ..... $4.75
Mens' Fur Trimmed Beaver Cloth Overcoats.....$18 and $20
Mens' Fur Trimmed, Chamois Lined, Beaver Cloth Overcoats.....$25
Mens' Fur Coats $28.50

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA UP-STAIRS

Saturday Specials in Groceries

3 pkts. Corn Flakes.....25c.
Shredded Wheat.....per pkt. 10c.
2 pkts. Krumbles.....25c.

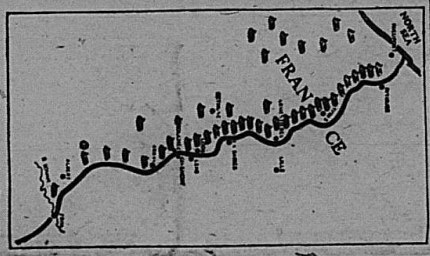
Quaker Oats .....25c.
Eggs.....per doz. 35c.
Butter.....per lb. 40c.

Apples $2.10 per box

CARSCADDEN BROS., Phone 60 P.O. Box 583 ELKHORN

Our Boys in France

We reproduce this sketch of the battle line in Europe, showing the Y.M.C.A huts which have been the means of much comfort to our boys who are enduring the hardships of the war. Capt. A. Wallace Forgie, who has been engaged in Y.M.C.A. work at the front for the past two years, will be in Elkhorn on November 12th to tell us all about "Our Boys in France." This sketch gives an idea of the stupendous work this splendid organization is doing and Capt. Forgie, with his experience, will interest his audience, on the 12th.



Roy's Appreciation

The following letter has been received by the Sec. of the I.O.D.E:

"Will you please accept and convey my best thanks to the ladies of your Order for the Xmas box they sent me and which I should have acknowledged before, but for being on leave. The sox particularly are of the utmost value and the knitter must have known my size as they are a perfect fit. The smokes and sweets are always welcome and it is the boys of the army who appreciate them.

I know that I can say for all of the boys who are trying to do their bit that, although far from home, our thoughts are of the friends we left behind, and on the arrival of a parcel we know that we are not forgotten.

The choice of the things sent shows that the ladies of the I.O.D.E. know just what we like best. Words cannot express my appreciation of your gift. My best wishes for a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year to the I.O.D.E. of my home town.

Roy Tinline, R.F.C.

Coming Events

The Girls Auxiliary of St. Mark's Church will hold their Seventh Annual Bazaar and Tea, in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saturday, Nov. 17th, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Besides hand made articles suitable for Xmas presents there will be a table of cookery.

On Nov. 8th., in the Masonic Hall, Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, Provincial President of the I.O.D.E. will speak at a joint meeting of the Elkhorn, Manson Kirkella and McAuley Chapters. All Chapters will contribute to the programme. Afternoon Tea will be served. All ladies who are interested in war-work, whether members or not, are cordially invited to hear Mrs. Campbell speak.

YOU CAN BUY VICTORY

A Local Committee For Selling the New Bonds Organised

All residents will be individually canvassed and every patriotic person should subscribe every Dollar available

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening last, to meet a committee, consisting of Messrs Crowe Bridgett, S. Carscadden, Dayton, and Megaffin, from Virden, to arrange for organization in connection with the Victory Loan. President Webster occupied the chair and after briefly referring to the object of the meeting called upon Mr. Crowe for further information. This speaker, assisted by other members of the committee, gave an outline of their instructions as to the preparation for the campaign the chief points of which were, the amount of the subscription alloted to Wallace municipality; the loan as an investment and as an appeal to patriotism and the necessity of creating a deep and widespread interest in the sale of the bonds. Every organization is asked to talk and preach the Victory Loan. The churches and schools are called upon to help in making the campaign a successful one by securing the individual intefest of every member of their communities

The meeting having received the information of what is expected from this end of the municipality proceeded to elect the following committee—Messrs. Mooney, Webster, Crosby, Scotney and the Rev. Bell. Four townships are alloted to the Elkhorn organization and at a later meeting of its committee, Mr. C. Webster was appointed chairman and Mr. R. N. Scotney secretary, and a number of names submitted for the position of salesmen. Arrangements were made for a representative to attend a meeting at Virden on Wednesday.

A Fascinating Story

A deeply interesting and fascinating story of the great work the Church of England is accomplishing through its missionaries, in the lumber, mining and construction camps in this great Dominion, was given by Mr. J. Miller Cormick, Supt. of Missions, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday evening last. Under the heading, of "The Sky Pilot at the Frontier", the lecturer gave a graphic description, illustrated by actual scenes, of the opening up of the "Great West"; the surveying, building, and the final triumph of engineer-skill and labor by the completion of our great transcontinental lines. The need of reaching these camps and giving to their workers the message of the bible, was brought home to the audience by this recital of Mr. Cormick's actual experiences, and the many pathetic or amusing anecdotes which the pictures brought to the lecturer's memory, made every minute of the story interesting. At its conclusion the Vicar referred to the work which Mr. Cormick was endeavouring to help by means of these lectures, and his pleasure at being able to announce that Mr. Cormick had most kindly offered to return later in the winter and give a lecture in aid of the Red Cross or any other national fund.

Butler Harvest Festival

Harvest Festival service in connection with the Church of England was held in the school on Sunday evening last. The school had been beautifully decorated by members of the congregation. There was a large number of worshippers and the service was bright and hearty, being throught out, of a truly congregational character. The minister, Rev. Kimber, preached an appropiate sermon on "The Unfailing promises of God". The collection was devoted to the Home Mission Fund for the Diocese of Rupertsland.

Why does Canada Raise Money by Selling Bonds?

BONDS are issued payable in ten or twenty years, as the case may be. It means that repayment of the money will be spread over ten or twenty years instead of being raised by taxation to meet current expenditures.

To raise by taxation all the money as fast as it is needed to carry on Canada's share in winning the war, would be an unbearable burden upon the people.

It would mean that more than a million dollars a day would have to be raised right now.

But to raise money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds means that those of the next generation who will benefit by the sacrifices this generation is making;

—who will share in the freedom this generation is fighting for and largely paying for—will also pay their share.

* * *

And when you buy Canada's Victory Bonds you make a first-class business investment in a security that is absolutely safe, likely to enhance in value after the war, and bearing a good rate of interest.

You help the country by keeping open the British market for Canadian products and this helps the general welfare in which you share.

* * *

And again, every Canadian who buys a Victory Bond becomes a financial partner or backer of Canada in the war.

When you buy a Canada Victory Bond you give a personal pledge that you are going to help to win the war.

Every man and woman in Canada can help to win the war by buying Canada's Victory Bonds. And Canada wants the personal, individual interest and co-operation of every man and woman in the country.

The buying of Victory Bonds by the whole people unites them in a determination to win the war.

Every purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds is a blow for freedom against the tyranny of German Kultur.

Every bond sold is a new guarantee that Canada is in the war to the finish, until victory is with the Allies, and the world has been made safe to live in.

Every bond you buy is a new pledge that Canada will remain true to herself, the Empire, the Allies and to freedom's cause.

So it is both patriotic and good business to

Buy Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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Our October Business Has Doubled

any previous year and we thank our many friends for responding to our call for better business and thereby enabling us to give still better service and closer prices on a bigger turn-over.

Boys' Skating Shoes, black and grey combination, with spring heel, sporty, 1 to 5....$3.00
Mens' Skating Shoes, just the same style, only bigger sizes, with some speed, 6 to 10.....$3.75
Mens' Odd Trousers that make the old coat and vest wear another season, sizes 30 to 48 ..... $2.25 to $7.50

Coon Coats! Coon Coats!!

221 wheat should buy a lot of Coon Coats this season, but we have only 15 to sell at this remarkably low price, of cause we contracted for them nearly a year ago and got in before the last big advance, and now we pass them on to you at a big saving.

If you want a Coon Coat telepehone us and listen to our proposition, we want your Mail Orders. Again we say—

Coon Coats, Coon Coats at Crowe's for

$110.00

Western Manitoba's Largest and Best Selected Stock of Men and Boys Furs, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Suits, Overcoats

H.D. CROWE
VIRDEN, MAN.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

BY

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Yes, you haven't done my hair at all badly," she said, in patronizing tones. "I dare say you will work into my ways in time; you will need to be told a lot, and, of course, you are still quite raw and new."

Meg was well aware that there was nothing raw in the becoming fashion in which she had manipulated Connie's hair, but she only said she hoped to do her work exactly as her mistress wished, and then she thankfully slipped away to Betty's room.

"Has Connie been giving you beans?" the young lady asked. "Oh! you needn't tell me; I know it. I know Connie. I've known her all my life. She went away from me in a tearing temper, and she has been rending you. That's Connie's way."

"Perhaps I oughtn't to say it to you, miss," Meg answered, "but I don't think you ought to talk to me like that about your sister. It isn't right or kind; and I don't think I ought to listen to you when you say such things." She spoke firmly, though very respectfully, and Betty swung around on her chair and looked up into the speaker's face.

"Now I like you for saying that to me," she said. "Lots of girls would have been flattered at my talking to them at all about my sister; and most girls would have been catty enough to like to hear her abused, after she had been horrid to them. You're different, and I like you for being so straight with me. You aren't a bit of a cat, and you play fair. I like that, and I'm glad you jawed me for what I said. I know I'm a beast about Connie, but——"

"Never mind about why you're a beast," Meg broke in quickly, with her low, delicious laugh, "and I didn't mean to jaw you as you put it; only it didn't seem quite loyal of you to talk like that about your sister, or quite fair of me to listen to it. Don't you think it's better never to explain why one feels unkind about any special person? Explanations only emphasize the unkindness and make it stick in one's mind."

"I like that idea," Betty said, eagerly. "Explaining why you feel unkind really gets in the tail end of an unkind remark edgeways, doesn't it? Whilst you are explaining your own reasons for feeling beastly about somebody, you are enlarging on their faults and failings, too. You are rather wise. And I like you for being so plucky and standing up for me. I believe you're a kind of Pippa," she added suddenly, laughing at Meg's mystified expression.

"Ah! you haven't read 'Pippa Passes!' " she went on. "Never mind the details, they don't matter at this moment, and I'll lend you the poem. But Pippa was just a darling little bit of a girl, nobody in particular; not rich or great or beautiful—just a little girl who was good. And wherever she went she carried with her an atmosphere of goodness. She couldn't help it, it was part of her, it went with her. Wherever she passed people were the better for her passing. I think I shall call you Pippa."

"But I'm not in the least like the girl you describe," Meg protested; "and don't you think you had better dress, miss? You haven't told me which dress you want to wear, and I should like to try and do your hair a new way."

"To greet my prospective brother-in-law? Oh! Of course, you don't know about him yet. Connie came upstairs bursting with the news. She is just engaged to Mr. Marstead, the millionaire; she is as happy as a queen!"

Meg made a suitable rejoinder, but through her heart there went a sharp and unaccountable stab of regret. It seemed to her that the man with the honest blue eyes and kindly smile was throwing himself away upon the lovely, insolent girl she had just dressed; she felt quite absurdly sorry for him. She found herself wishing that fate had treated him more kindly. Then with an effort she put the thought from her, and listened to Betty's chatter about the probability of a grand wedding, and the prospective merits of Geoffrey Marstead as a brother-in-law. Half an hour later, as she was walking along the corridor in the direction of the servants' quarters, a door on her right opened, and Marstead himself almost ran against her, pulling up with a quick apology, and then recognizing her as his travelling companion.

"I am glad to see you again," he said, eagerly, glancing at her white apron and neat black gown as though they gave him a little shock of surprise. "We had such a jolly little talk on the train, and now I should like you to congratulate me. The best thing in the world has happened to me. I'm engaged to Miss Tredway, and I feel as if I had won the most glorious woman on earth. Am I not lucky? Tell me you think I am a lucky chap."

There was something boyish and direct in his speech which pleased Meg, and his face was so brimming over with happiness that she put out her hands to him impulsively, forgetting their relative positions in the eager interest of the moment.

"Indeed, I hope you will be very happy," she said softly. "I wish you every happiness, every possible happiness."

"I am sure your wish will bring it," he answered, something in the soft upward glance of her brown eyes prompting the words, and for an instant his hand held hers, whilst his blue eyes looked deep into those brown ones. It was only for an instant, but in that instant Meg's pulses quivered, a strange, thrilling new stirred at her heart. In that instant also Saunders came out of Mrs. Tredway's room in the west wing, and from the far end of the passage she saw the two standing hand in hand, and seeing, she sneered an ugly and spiteful sneer.

CHAPTER VII.

Matthew Drake

His dinner just over, Guy Thornton sat in his consulting room, trying, but trying quite ineffectually, to write a paper for the Lonsbury Medical Society. His thoughts refused to flow along the channels in which they should have flowed; they obstinately declined to consider the question of tuberculosis in any of its aspects. His pen rested idly in his hand, or was employed in drawing fancy patterns upon his blotting paper; and although he had been sitting at his writing table for nearly an hour, the page of manuscript paper before him showed barely a sentence written upon its whiteness. His mind wandered back and back again to the Wilderness, the lonely white house amongst the downs from which an hour or so earlier he had returned.

Leslie Farrant was better. That strange passing delusion had vanished; she no longer mistook her medical man for the lover of many years ago, and Thornton was not altogether sure that he was glad at the departure of her strange fancy. The new Leslie, with the tender eyes and happy smile, the Leslie who had persistently called him Raymond, and looked at him with a face of radiant love; the Leslie whose kisses had lingered on his lips, was a very different person from the cold, hard woman she had hitherto shown herself.

"I always felt there were depths in her if one could only reach them," he reflected on this May morning, when the first sheet of paper lay empty before him. "She used to be like some beautiful frozen thing; one could never get at her through the wall of ice, but when the ice melted, I saw a glimpse of the real Leslie behind. And if only I could wake the real Leslie for myself; not whilst she mistakes me for another man, but in my own proper person, what would she be then?"

He drew a long breath, and pushing back his chair, rose and paced the room as though he felt the necessity for physical exertion to act as a safety valve to thought. "Now that she is better, I have just dropped back again into her doctor," his reflections continued. "She has no idea what happened on the night she was attacked by that ruffian who came to her house. She does not even know she mistook me for the man she loved before. And yet—that night she showed me what her real self might be; if—one could only get through the ice again. That night made me sure she is the woman I want, out of all the women in the world. She showed me her real self, and the real Leslie is something very different from the Leslie who has built herself up within an ice wall. But can I ever make her want me as I want her?" At that moment his thoughts were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the opening of his consulting room door and the entrance of his parlor maid.

"A gentleman wishes to speak to you, sir," she said. "I told him these were not your consulting hours, but he says he must see you, even if it is only for a few minutes."

"If his business is important, he must come in, Miller," Thornton answered, glancing at the writing table and the forlorn sheet of paper which was awaiting that article on tuberculosis. "Tell him that I am very busy, and can only spare him a few minutes." The maid disappeared, and after a short colloquy with some one in the hall outside, she reopened the door and announced, "Mr. Matthew Drake," ushering in a tall man who was a total stranger to the doctor.

(To Be Continued.)

Care of Blankets

Here is a satisfactory way of washing blankets: Slice half a cake of washing soap into two quarts of water. Set on the stove and stir until dissolved, add cold water in a large tub. To this soapy water add four table spoons of powdered borax. Soak the blankets in this overnight. Then wash them in this water, rinse them twice in cold water, wring, and hang on the line. This recipe will wash four blankets. Be sure and use only cold water and they will come out as soft and beautiful as new. A teaspoonful of glycerine, added to the rinsing water, will improve them.

The Pariahs of the People

The war moves forward to its inevitable conclusion, and even the deluded subjects of the kaiser cannot imagine that such cowardly acts as have been committed by their airmen in this country and France will deflect the allies from their purpose, while they will certainly constitute the Germans the pariahs among the peoples of the world in the long days of peace which will at last dawn.—London Daily Telegraph.

Easy Work

"What is meant by below par?"
"Working for dad, I guess."

Hear With Their Eyes

Training of Deaf Children Is Little Short of Miraculous

Among the twelve hundred pupils of the Parker School, one of Chicago's largest public schools, there are more than a hundred children, ranging in age from five to fifteen years who have never heard the sound of a human voice. Yet to distinguish these children from their more fortunate fellows because of any imperfection in their speech or their inability to understand the speech of others would be a difficult task. Although born deaf, they have been taught to speak almost as well as hearing children, while their skill in reading the lips of a speaker is little short of miraculous.

If you should go to the Parker School any fine morning you would probably see on the broad lawn in front of the school various groups of children at play under the watchful eyes of their teachers. But it is not likely that your attention would be attracted to any particular group because of anything unusual in the children's manner of addressing their teacher or one another; all are romping, laughing, and shouting merrily. Yet the chances are that some of these children are among the hundred who have never known the blessed privilege of hearing.

Entering the school, you might go from room to room, and not discover for quite a while anything peculiar in the manner of instructing certain of the classes. But in some of them you will find the same little tots, who cannot hear, that you passed on the lawn. If their eyes happen to be turned away from the visitor upon his entrance, their attention is not attracted, since their organs of sight have to perform the duty of the useless ears. Should they see the newcomer, however, they will smile a welcome, then direct their gaze once more to the lips of their teacher. It is this concentration of gaze which first betrays their physical handicap. All the knowledge they receive must come through the sense of sight.

Harems of Mohammeds a Puzzle

If Solomon were running his justice shop today he could do the French government a good turn. There are many Mohammedans among the French Colonial troops and many of them have sizeable harems. The French law provides the widows of a French soldier is entitled to a pension. So the war office is trying to reach a basis for splitting pensions half a dozen ways.

Food Conservation in U. S.

German Propagandists Have to Be Contended With

"That our enemies on the other side of the fence are fighting our plan, is one of the best recommendations that plan can have, and to me the most significant sign as to the value of Food Pledge Week is the fact that the pro-Germans here have recognized its importance and are fighting it hard."

This statement is made by Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of Stanford University and head of the food conservation division of the United States food administration while discussing the antagonism of the Prussian propogandists to the coming campaign to line up the American people in the interests of food conservation.

Evidences of this statement, Dr. Wilbur declares, are brought to light daily from all parts of the country and in the most subtle ways.

"If you sign the Pledge Card, your home will be invaded later and the goods you have canned will be taken away." "It is a trick of the government, whose officials will requisition all your preserves." Among the colored people of the south the propagandists have been circulating a rumor that the intention is to take food away from the negroes and give it to the whites. Even the pro-German baker's employee has been charged with doing his bit for the kaiser by burning the bread in his charge.

Dr. Wilbur believes that attacks like these can be easily overcome, once a group of fighting American conservation. "Their chief significance," he concludes, "is to show that the pro-German propagandists realize as well as we do, that a huge American 'Food Conservation Army' will be the biggest thing in American history, and will test whether or not a democratic people can organize themselves sufficiently to prove their form of government worth fighting for."

U.S. Vessels for Canadian Trade

An order-in-council permits the United States to engage in coasting trade of Canada on the inland waters between Lake Superior points and Montreal, without penalties being imposed for the remainder of 1917. It is further provided that this regulation shall remain in force as long as similar privileges are granted Canadian vessels in the U.S.—Journal of Commerce.

Was It the Cow's Fault?

Milk and Feed Record Forms to Help the Dairyman

Supposing that you keep a cow giving five thousand pounds of milk a year, for which you receive seventy dollars cash, how much profit does that cow make? This is not a riddle, but simply a query that every dairyman should be in a position to answer. Leaving aside the "higher accounting" side of revenue and expenses per cow—those persistent items of rent, interest, taxes, depreciation, etc.—and taking only income from milk or fat, and cost of feed, are you then in a position to say definitely that each cow you keep does make a good clear profit above feed cost?

Whether the feed is valued at forty or eighty dollars, is there such profit that a fair return is made to you for the labor expended? For if revenue and expense just balance showing no margin of profit at all, there must surely be something wrong; your labor has to be paid for.

Milk and feed record forms may be had free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, so that the profit made by each cow may be ascertained. Perhaps some cows would show profit if fed better, some won't. Many men in all provinces on the cow testing register at Ottawa show thirty and sixty dollars clear profit per cow above feed cost. You may have made more than that; if you made less, was it entirely the cow's fault?

They're Trouble-Makers

The Czar of Russia is married to a German woman, who is said to have wept at every German defeat. He lost his throne. The king of Greece was married to a German woman, to whose influence is credited the ignoble part of Greece in the early stages of the war which cost Constantine his throne. The king of Sweden is married to a German woman, to whom is credited the base part which Sweden has been playing in serving the kaiser. Next?—From the Buffalo Express.

Not a Fussy Beau Brummell

A lady wrote a horrified letter to the newspapers that she actually saw Lloyd George in Cockspur street with a crack right across his left boot. The newspaper claims that Lloyd George is very quiet on his feet and that leather nowadays is a treacherous fabric; furthermore that Lloyd George never had any leanings towards dandyism.

A Valuable Official

He Keeps Cranks From the Mayor's Office

Before a visitor gets to Mayor Mitchell's office, or to the office of his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, he must see Police Lieutenant William Kennel, the most thoroughly established character about the city hall.

Mayors and mayors' secretaries come and go. So do visitors. But not so Kennel. For more than twenty years and through seven administrations, ranging all the way from Tammany to reform, his cold, light blue eye has given the "once over" to callers on the city father. He can spot a crank as far as he can see one, can judge almost on sight whether he is dangerous or not, and can dispose of harmless ones gently and dangerous ones with promptness and efficiency.

"We had two of those birds this week," he said to me when I made some inquiry about the subject. "The king of England called this morning, just for a friendly little chat. A dirty looking fellow he was, but harmless. And Tuesday we had the little old lady that owns all the street cars on Broadway. She's been in before—likes to come around and watch her cars keep going by. She says she doesn't care about making money, out of 'em, nor how much people use 'em, so long as the motormen don't forget to bring 'em back at night. She doesn't like to have her cars left lying around."

There is real need for a man like Kennel at the city hall. Mayor Gaynor died as the result of a bullet wound, and Mitchell's life has been attempted.—Collier's Weekly.

Grain Shipped by Pacific Route

According to press reports a test shipment of grain, consisting of 100,000 bushels, is being made to the United Kingdom from Vancouver, British Columbia, in the steamer, War Viceroy. The consignment amounts to about eighty carloads of Western Canada's wheat, and amounts to over 3,000 tons. Should this test shipment be successful, a large portion of the grain of the Prairie Provinces will probably be moved by this route in the future.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has been compelled to put out 350,000,000 marks more paper money, bringing up the note circulation to more than 2,200,000,000 above the amount outstanding at the same date last year.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES Be Soothing, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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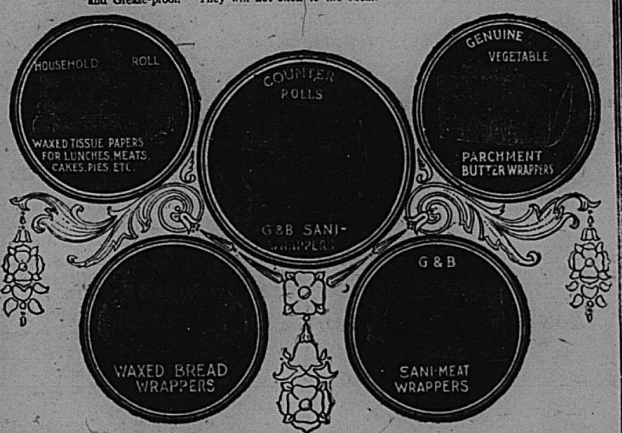
Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Parafine Waxes and Disinfectants.
They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods.
They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



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Fine Words of a Chief Justice

Head of the Supreme Court of North Dakota Aroused Enthusiasm of American Lawyers

At the dinner of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., recently, at which Elihu Root was the guest of honor, and at which Gaston deLeval, of Belgium, Edith Cavell's counsel, also spoke, Chief Justice Andrew A. Bruce, of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, aroused the enthusiasm of the lawyers when he said:

"I speak from the viewpoint of the foreign born. I, and millions of others like me, came to this country alone, without money and without friends. We sponged on all that America had—her free lands, her free schools, and, above all, her spirit of open-hearted comradeship. She owed us nothing, but she gave us all. We swore allegiance to her flag, her constitution and her laws. We would be recreants, ingrates, perjurers and curs if, in the hour of her need, we counselled with her enemies and were disloyal to her cause."

Chief Justice Bruce is a native of India, his father having been a Scotsman and an officer in the British army. It was while lecturing on law in the University of Fargo, N. D., that he was chosen for the high honor of Chief Justice of the State, a position he is well qualified to fill.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A Big Increase

Exportation of Pulp from Canada Last Year Showed an Increase of Twenty-eight per cent

The forestry branch of the department of the interior, Ottawa, has just issued the annual bulletin on the manufacture of pulpwood. The total value of the pulpwood made into pulp in Canada and exported for manufacture elsewhere in 1916 was nearly $20,000,000, which represents an increase of over 28 per cent. as compared with 1915. The proportion of pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada compared with that exported in the raw state is steadily increasing. These and other particulars of this important industry are set out in the bulletin which may be had free by any citizen interested by addressing the director of forestry, Ottawa, and asking for the Pulpwood Bulletin for 1916.

Great Natural Resource

Discovery of Potash at Weyburn to Be at Once Developed

Chief Engineer Wagemann, of the Saskatchewan Development Company which is the concern behind the potash discovery in the vicinity of Weyburn, has selected the location for the first boring. This will be about one and a half miles northwest of Ralph and the plant is now being assembled there.

A large building will be erected to house the drill and work will go forward with night and day shifts throughout the winter. The engineers are quite optimistic regarding the outcome of their work, expressing the opinion that an extensive deposit of potash will be located and that a large industry will result.

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

The Education of Germany

Must Learn That It Is Not Might That Makes Right

Every policy of the German government for more than three years has been based upon the belief that might alone could prevail. The atrocities committed in Belgium and France, the wanton destruction of cities, the Lusitania massacre, the air raids on unfortified cities, the murder of non-combatants, the attacks on hospitals and hospital ships, ruthless submarine warfare, the driving of French and Belgian civilians into exile, the conspiracies against the peace and safety of neutrals—every act of the German government has been a deification of the doctrine of might.

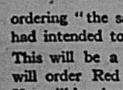
It is only because might has failed to prevail that the imperial foreign secretary begins to realize that it was doomed to fail from the start and that right also must be considered in shaping the policies of government.

The education of Germany is a painful and costly process, but now that Junkertum is beginning to learn, there is all the more reason why the instruction should be thorough. When Germany has been compelled by crushing defeat to understand that it is right that makes might and not might that makes right, there will be security in the world for honest people.—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The French Soldier

One of the most striking characteristics of the French soldier, remarks a recent writer, is the way he has of getting to work again at his trade as soon as he gets home, even if it is only for a few days' leave. Thus, the farmer will pick up his daily work at his little farm almost at the hour he arrives, and the cobbler will get him to his last, eager to see how many of his old customers he may serve during his stay at home. A famous aviator, on four days' leave, donned his white apron, just as soon as ever he could—he was a restaurant keeper—and was glad to spend his short holiday serving the little coterie of guests whom his wife had kept together.—Christian Science Monitor.



It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose. You will be pleased, we are sure.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

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The Peace Mask

Trying to Confuse the Minds of the People on the Real Issues

Wilhelmstrasse may deny that it has indirectly communicated its peace offers to the United States or has sent any trial balloons in this direction. It is, however, sending them out in the well-drilled German press. They are trial balloons, but not peace offers. Their purpose is not to affect the judgment or the actions of the government of the United States, but to confuse the minds of the people of the United States and of the other allies as well. The German government must know by this time that it cannot bribe or wheedle the enemy governments. It still thinks it can fool the enemy peoples.—New York Times.

New York Tribune: You can't persuade a nation, however clever you may be, habitually to endure the things that Germany has made people of all nations temporarily endure. German diplomacy is neither better nor worse than the diplomacy of any other country. An impossible task has been set for it and it has failed. But the failure should be charged against those who set the task. It is the whole of Germanism not a detail, which is responsible and must be held responsible.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.

(Free Sample on Request)

The Gift of Sleep

Has Been Asset of Many Great Soldiers

It is curious to reflect that the safety of the empire hinges in a measure upon the ability of one man to sleep well. Our military operations are to a large extent directed by General Sir William Robertson and his physical well-being, he tells us, depends upon his being able to retire early from work in order to rise betimes from bed. The gift of sleep has been an asset of many great soldiers. Napoleon likened his own mind to a series of compartments, each the receptacle of a certain project. One after another he closed them and at night he shut down the last and instantly slept. Gladstone declared ability to sleep well his one notable faculty, but he had to cease thinking at 10 o'clock at night, "otherwise I should go mad," he added. Wellington could sleep anywhere, even in the face of the enemy. With his foes advancing he would say, "Call me when they reach such and such a point." Then rolling himself in his cloak would forthwith snooze. Livy shows Hannibal to have been similarly blest. He could abstain for days and nights at need from rest, but in a moment of leisure could curl up on a rock and sleep like a dormouse.—London Daily Chronicle.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy today and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

Canadian Flax Straw

Useful as Basis for Paper Industry, Expert Finds

The Canadian Pacific Railway company have not waited for the government's Commissioner Arthur D. Little, a paper mill chemist of Boston, to investigate the problem of making paper from flax straw. He has demonstrated the feasibility of this special industry in a preliminary report to the company. He shows that straw board can be made cheaply, and that a sort of straw lumber, suitable for walls and partitions in houses might be produced at a price as low as $5 or $6 a ton. He is not enthusiastic as to the manufacture of linen, for the reasons already mentioned, which are appreciated by those who have had the longest experience in this industry, but as a paper-making material flax fibre has without doubt a great future.

Samples Mr. Little has sent to United States paper mills—which produce fine linen papers, including paper specially made for printing bank notes—have been very favorably reported on, and these manufacturers are prepared to follow up these experiments. The strength, quality and color of these samples are very satisfactory, and it may be added that prices for such fine papers range from $150 to $200 a ton, while in normal times, before the war, the prices were from $100 to $140 or more per ton.

Given favorable transportation rates the utilization of flax straw in the Canadian West would not only mean a new source of income for the prairie farmers, where for the last thirty years there has been a lamentable loss but it would mean a new series of native industries based on the products of these farms and giving a new and wide range and variety to the paper export trade, which it could not attain in any other way.

Messages by Bomb

The problem of communicating when telephone wires have been cut has been solved by one of the warring nations, by means of message projectiles. There are two forms of these message carriers; bombs for communication between the front and the battalion and regimental commanders red by grenade guns with a range of 550 to 650 yards, and light shells for extending communication back from the infantry and artillery commanders to brigade headquarters which are fired from mortars with a range of 1,300 yards.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

Trash Makes Fires

Every Accumulation of Trash Is a Constant Menace

A pile of trash that has been lying around all season is usually as dry as tinder. A spark and a little breeze are all that is necessary to start trouble.

A spark, however, is not always necessary. There is such a thing as spontaneous combustion. Lots of people don't realize that inanimate objects can set themselves on fire. A lump of sodium dropped into a pan of water bursts into flame in a few seconds. Common unslaked lime heats when it comes in contact with moisture, and wet lime has been the cause of the burning of many a lumber yard.

In piles of trash or old rags a process of decay sets in that, under certain conditions, is quite likely to produce heating, and sometimes fire. Greasy or oily rags are especially susceptible to this process. Every pile of trash and every accumulation of old clothes or rags, whether in the attic, the cellar or the yard, is a constant menace to the home.—Safety Engineering.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach thus drive out constipation, indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. John Babineau, Brest, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them a perfect medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Agricultural Training

Winter Agricultural Courses Liked by Farm Lads

A large enrollment of students is expected at the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan this year. Greater interest is being shown in the associate course than has ever been shown before, and parents seem to be making a special effort to get their boys of 16 and 18 years old into this course. It gives farm lads five months of practical training during the winter months, beginning after the busiest farm work has been completed, and ending just before the spring work begins. Similar courses are being conducted with much success in Alberta and Manitoba, and are proving very popular with farm lads.

Profit on Hogs

Another instance of the profitableness of hogs in Alberta is afforded by the case of a farmer of St. Albert, Alberta, who recently sent a carload of 79 hogs to Edmonton stockyards for sale. The net amount received, after paying all expenses, was $3,398.70, which works out at an average price of $42.53. The initial cost and cost of raising them is estimated at $1,500, or about $20 per hog, so that the profit per hog was $22.53.

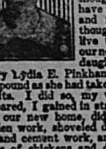
Wartime Prosperity

After two and one-half years of warfare Canada is this year buying 100,000 new motor cars—almost five times as many as were purchased during 1914 and an increase of 85 per cent. over the normal for 1913 and 1914.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story:



Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. Johnston, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

Amazing Exploits

The Indelible Record of the Canadian Forces in Flanders

If Alfred Tennyson could appear in the flesh today, he who wrote the deservedly famous poetic description of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," at Balaclava, wherein was recited the lamentable fate of the "Six Hundred," when cannon to the right of them and cannon to the left of them volleyed and thundred, "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die," he would give his finest genius for poetic composition to the amazing exploits of the Canadian soldiery at the front in France.

No matter what the bravery that has been exhibited by all of the belligerents on all sides of the war, the deadly accomplishments in action in this deadliest, most murderous, of wars, marks the bravery of our neighbors just beyond an invisible border line to the north of us as something to be celebrated in history and in song.

That lyric, dramatic and tragical, of the death of the Six Hundred is immortal, but who shall tell the far finer story of the tragical drama of the Canadians in the region of Lens and elsewhere, when thousands were sent to the Arcadia of glory in defence of liberty and democracy theirs knowing the reason why, but willing to do and die?

The war is a ghastly factor, making for or against a vaster civilization, and warriors must fight to kill and not to make affectionate embraces. Fighting for the killing, nothing has been finer than the killing and the acceptance of killing, than the indelible record of Canadian forces which at once filled in the gaps of the slaughtered ranks with other thousands ready for slaughter.

Some laureate indigenous to Canadian soil may be inspired to celebrate them in song, to be crowned with the Maple Leaf, the emblem of Canada, instead of the appointed artificial laurels conferred by British loyalty from Geoffrey Chaucer to the rather inert Robert Bridges, the "laureate" of this day; but it is to be hoped that the hitherto "mute inglorious Milton" of Canada will have the poetic imagination, possibly Bliss Carman, of New Brunswick birth, and the most notable of American lyric poets of the period.

Kipling, the apostle of the barracks; Bridges, of a depth that has not been sounded; William Dean Howells, the dear American poet of sweetness and light, and all the others of the real rhymesters, seem to be awed into the Lotus-land of the inexpressive, but who can doubt that the splendor of the fighting of the Canadians at Lens will not be celebrated in undying poetry as the Iliad of Homer?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Japanese Airplanes

A sidelight on the resourcefulness of the Japanese mind to improve upon the American inventor has eked out of some correspondence that has been published in England. The Japanese are manufacturing airplanes at Osaka that will give the Germans a shake up should they attempt to put on the yoke to the Russian neck east of Petrograd. The company started with a capital of 300,000 yen, now they can obtain more capital than they require. If rumor may be relied upon, there are 10,000 young Japanese, mostly of the student class, training night and day for the inauguration of a great aerial surprise.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Wool Industry Grows

That Canada is doing her share in keeping up the wool supply of the world is shown by figures from Ontario. As a result of efforts to extend sheep raising, it is expected that next year one hundred thousand pounds of wool will be handled in Ontario alone.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Helping the Farmer

First Loans Made Under Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act

The first loans made under the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act have just been granted. One amounted to $3,000 and was made to a farmer living in the vicinity of Regina, Saskatchewan, on a thirty-year basis at 6 1-2 per cent. interest, and the yearly payment will be $229.74. The check for this loan and for another amounting to $1,700 were the first to be mailed. The act came into force on May 1 and 1,400 applications for loans, totalling $2,400,000, have been received since that date. Of this amount about $375,000 has been recommended already. The smallest loan requested so far is for $300 and the largest for $10,000, which has been recommended.

The act provides for the lending of money to agriculturists on the security of first mortgage on farm lands, and the money must be expended on the improvement or development of the property, or to meet liabilities previously incurred for these purposes, or with the approval of the board, for the acquisition of land. Loans must not exceed fifty per cent. of the board's valuation of the property offered as security, and are repayable on annual instalments. The rate of interest is fixed by the board, which consists of a commissioner and two other members with headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan.

An Enormous Guilt

When the country is being combed for money, when everybody from childhood to old age is importuned to save money to loan to the government for war purposes, it seems an enormity of guilt that money by the millions should be diverted from the common store, the common cause, to swell the fatness of private and corporate purses.—Peterborough Examiner.

A Saving to you—

A duty to our "Boys"

Biscuit in cartons—not in tins. It's a saving in cents to you and a duty to the boys at the front whose food is largely supplied in tins. An authority tells us that one hundred million tins are needed for pork and beans alone. We pack

SOM-MOR Biscuit

FAIRY Biscuit

and a full line of sweet biscuit direct from the oven in paraffine-lined cardboard cartons. Our system of distribution makes them reach you in the freshest possible condition—without being in tins.

Your Grocer has them, or can get them.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
Edmonton, Alta.
Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Vancouver

24

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90, Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of THERAPION easy to take safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word 'THERAPION' is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the **Otto Higel Piano Action**

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The British Way

The housewife's clue to an understanding of the new meat prices order is the provision which requires the butcher to keep posted in a conspicuous position in his shop the prices which he is permitted to charge for cuts and joints. She need not burden her memory with the wholesale maximum dead meat prices. These are mainly intended to warn cattle buyers, so that they may not give foolishly high prices for the live animal.

Paper Money of Recent Origin

Paper money has never in England's history been unnegotiable, as is the case of paper money in many parts of Germany today. Paper money was first introduced in London in the year 1694, when the Bank of England was founded.

Nature's Way Is Best

Nature's laxative is bile. If your liver is sending the bile on its way as it should, you'll never be constipated.

Keep the liver tuned right up to its work.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until your bowels act regularly, freely, naturally.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature *Brentwood*

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood. **Carter's Iron Pills** will help this condition.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"
CROSBY & MORRIS, PROPS.

Published every Thursday afternoon from the Office, Richill Ave., Elkhorn, Manitoba.

RATE CARD
DISPLAY ADVERTISING
12 inches and over 15c. per inch
Under 12 inches, 20c. per inch

YEARLY CONTRACTS
Special Rates quoted.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING
50c. first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertising 12c. per line first insertion 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Local notice in ordinary reading type 10 cents. per line.

SUBSCRIPTION
1.50 per year in advance. $2.00 to the United States.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

Seed Grain Fair Prize List

WHEAT
Any named variety
1st, $10 2nd, $7 3rd, $5
4th, $3 5th, $2

OATS
1st, $7 2nd, $5 3rd, $3 4th, $2

BARLEY
Four or Six-Rowed
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

Two-Rowed
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

FIELD PEAS
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

FLAX
1st, $5 2nd, $3 3rd, $2

TIMOTHY
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

POTATOES
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

FIELD TURNIPS
1st, $2 2nd, $1 3rd, 50c

MANGELS
1st, $2 2nd, $1 3rd 50c.

BEST DRESSED TURKEY
1st, $5 2nd, $3 3rd, $2

BEST DRESSED GOOSE
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

BEST DRESSED CHICKEN
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

BEST DRESSED DUCKS
1st, $3 2nd, $2 3rd, $1

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES
Medal value $20.00 by Canadian Bank of Commerce
One Bushel of each grain required.

SPECIAL PRIZE
For the Best Exhibit of Dressed Poultry, $5.00, by Mr. T. G. Dixon

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1—Wheat and Oat Samples to represent 50 bushels of each for sale
Barley 30 " " "
Flax 10 " " "
Timothy 3 " " "
Potatoes 10 " " "

2—All Grain to be in Hall by 9.30 a.m. November 16th

3—First Prize Grain to be held by Society for competition at Winnipeg.

4—All Grain to be growth of 1917 and must be grown on Exhibitor's Farm.

Judging to take place at 10.30 a.m., November 16th, 1917.

Hall open to public from 1 p.m.

JOHN ORR - - President
H. T. JONES - - Manager

"On To Victory!"

Under the leadership of A. N. Strang, one of Winnipeg's leading financial men, who has the local co-operation of patriotic citizens, this district is being rapidly organized to make Canada's new Victory Bond an unprecedented success.

Reports from the arenas already visited indicate the keenest enthusiasm in district No. 2, as this district is known in the Manitoba campaign. Information received from headquarters of the Manitoba committee shows that the same spirit runs throughout the entire province and the most gigantic canvass ever undertaken in Manitoba will be carried out when organization work is completed.

One of the most pleasing features of the work to date is the manner in which the farming population, the most important unit in the body that is being asked to support the loan, is taking hold.

The actual canvass for subscribers will not commence until the second week in November, but very valuable missonary work can be done in the interval.

The minimum of the loan will be $150,000,000. Manitoba's minimum quota is $15,000,000 and the Manitoba executive is hopeful that this will be far over-subscribed. Money must be secured to finance the government. There are only two ways to get it. One is by the flotation of bonds which yield the purchasers a high rate of interest and perfect security. The alternative is by taxation. If no patriotic motive were present, self-interest should compel hearty support of the bonds by every man and woman in Manitoba. The bonds will be issued in denominations and upon terms which make them available to everyone. Manitoba is out to set a record in number of subscribers in ratio to population for the dominion. Do your bit! Own a Victory bond for every member of your family.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS
Business College Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THAT NEW SUIT

Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment

FAMILY FRIENDS.

Fine Food For Thought in a Bequest Made by Justice Lamar.

In the will of the late Justice Lamar of the United States supreme court there was one very unusual legacy. He bequeathed his friendships to his family.

"To my family," he wrote, "I bequeath friendships many and numerous in the hope that they will be cherished and continued. True friendships are the most valuable of our earthly possessions, more precious than gold, more enduring than marble palaces, more important than fame. * * * As Henry Drummond has well said, 'Friendship is the nearest thing we know to what religion is!'"

The family that inherits such wealth is truly rich. But it is a legacy that must be used if it would be preserved. Friendships cannot be locked away in safes or lent to historical exhibits and museums. Like love and faith and courage, they belong to that intangible treasure of the soul that must be kept from destruction by constant service. It is not alone material things that "rust doth corrupt."

How many of us have let slip through busy or careless fingers the beautiful and glowing friendships of our youth? We did not mean to do it. Indeed, we have often regretted the loss until, as the years pass, the regret gradually fades away. And if that is true of our own friends how far more true of our fathers' friends! Yet there have been families where friendships have passed down from father to son for several generations.

There is food for thought here. How many fathers are building up fine and loyal and serviceable friendships that they can with pride and gratitude bequeath to their sons? How many mothers are storing up like treasures for their daughters? The question does not end there. How many young people of today are fitting themselves to receive such legacies? How many in all the varied and urgent calls of life are heeding the challenge to make themselves worthy of friendships by being loyal and fine tempered and generous friends themselves?

"A man that hath friends," the old Book of Wisdom declares, "must show himself friendly;" and again, "Thine own friend and the father's friend forsake not."

Fogs Bewilder Birds.

It is a curious thing that, though human beings are utterly bewildered in a dense fog, most animals find their way through it without much difficulty. A horse will trot along in its right direction as though the air were perfectly clear, and not only that, but will take the right turning at the right moment if it is at all accustomed to the road. A human being would take any turning but the right one. Birds, on the other hand, are utterly bewildered by fogs. Pigeons, for instance, will remain motionless all day long, half asleep, huddled up in their pigeon houses. Chickens and poultry of all kinds won't stir all the time a heavy fog is about. Birds of all kinds, as a matter of fact, seem helpless during foggy weather

What America Has Proved.

America has proved that it is practicable to elevate the mass of mankind—that portion which in Europe is called the laboring or lower class—to raise them to self respect, to make them competent to act a part in the great right and great duty of self government, and she has proved that this may be done by education and the diffusion of knowledge. She holds out an example a thousand times more encouraging than ever was presented before to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.

Have Thou Moderation.

"Have thou moderation in all things; keep thyself from wild joy and from wailing sorrow; strive to hold thy soul in harmony and concord, like the strings of a well tuned harp," said Pythagoras. "To possess a sane outlook on life is a prime requisite for living long," says Dr. C. H. Letrigo in the New York Outlook. "Serenity, courage, poise, determination, all are important factors. It may be that there is a physiologic center which controls the ageing of the body, as is claimed, but even so we may be sure that it reacts to these psychic influences."

He Told Her.

A middle aged governess on arriving at a new situation was formally introduced to the family, and the next morning Master Tom, the hopeful of the family, said to her, "Miss Parker, are you Leghorn or Cochin China?" "Why do you ask such an extraordinary question?" she asked.

"Because," answered the boy, "I heard dad say to mummy after you left the room last night that you were no longer a chicken."

Disconcerting.

A prominent English clergyman once congratulated an old lady on her bravery in fighting her way to church against a terrible tempest, but received the disconcerting reply, "My husband gets so cross grained after meals that I have to get out of his way, so I might as well go to church."

From an Economical Viewpoint.

"Do you believe in early marriages?"

"Yes. With the cost of living where it is now I'm inclined to the belief that the sooner the girls are married off the better."

The price of true success is patient toil. Never give up until you have tried every means to attain your end.

CANADA

Will Class One Provide The One Hundred Thousand Men?

It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada if the entire quota of 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act can be secured from the first class; that is, from the men between the ages of 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6th, 1917.

This is almost self-evident for the following reasons:

it is admitted that, between the ages of 20 and 34, the average man is at the height of his physical strength and is most adaptable to the change of conditions from civilian life;

the military service of unmarried men and widowers without children would occasion less distress than that of most others, since they are largely without dependents. Also, it would entail less financial burden for Canada, through separation allowances, etc.

Authorities estimate that, after all proper exemptions have been allowed, Canada should be able to produce from the first class 100,000 men fit for service, so the drain upon the man power of the country will not be severe.

Members of Class One will be well advised to present themselves for examination immediately to the Medical Board in their district. Upon examination as to their physical fitness, they will be placed in one of the following categories:

Category A—if fit for service in overseas fighting units.
Category B—if fit for service overseas in Army Medical Corps, Forestry Battalion, etc.
Catagory C—if fit for service in Canada only.
Category E—if unfit for military service of any nature.

If not placed in Category A, the applicant will know that he is not liable for immediate service, but will go to the Post Office and send in a claim for exemption with his Medical Certificate attached, when he will receive in due course a certificate of exemption until those in his medical category are summoned for service.

Where a man, who is placed in category A, feels that exemption should be allowed, an application form can be secured from the postmaster. This form, when filled in, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the registrar of the district, and the applicant will be informed by mail as to the time and place for the consideration of his application by the Exemption Board.

137 *Issued by The Military Service Council.*

"United Grain Growers"

OUR CAR OF

WASHINGTON WINTER APPLES

WILL ARRIVE SHORTLY

Leave your Orders at the Elevator

A. W. PRIOR
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER
and ENGRAVER
All Work PROMPTLY Attended to
Successor to R. SKINNER
Formerly with
H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

CAPT. A. WALLACE FORGIE

Who has been in England and France as Y.M.C.A. Officer for more than two years, will give an address in

Elkhorn, Monday, Nov. 12

"Our Boys in France"

BE SURE and HEAR HIM

WHAT ABOUT
SLEIGHS
and CUTTERS
?

D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

REMEMBER---$1.50 from you will be appreciated !!

This small sum represents a big portion of our annual income, providing that it is forthcoming. If every Subscriber will remit promptly, we will be able to continue to supply this district with a necessity---THE ELKHORN MERCURY---a country newspaper worth while.

"Keep Your Hair On"

If your hair is dry and falling out it is no doubt due to Dandruff or some kindred scalp affection. This trouble can be removed and the hair restored to its natural smoothness by the use of—

Germicidal Soap as a Shampoo

and "Quinine" Hair Tonic

as a dressing afterwards.

"Prevention is better than cure"—Better get these preparations today.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

Don't Be Misled

You can save money at the West End. SPECIALS may be alright, but we sell at small profits quick returns ALL THE TIME

Be a Cash Buyer. Be Independent

Get on the Road to Success

The Best for You is the Best for Us

PRODUCE WANTED

West End Grocery & Fruit Store

W. H. TOTTLE, Proprietor

Phone No. 37, Elkhorn. Box 488

Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.

Your Car will need Overhauling before next Spring----

It will be done more thoroughly in the winter months and at less cost than during the busy season.

I am prepared to give free storage to cars which are left with me to be overhauled during the winter months and will have cars in first class running order for Spring.

If you want your work done thoroughly and your Storage Battery given proper attention, leave your Car with me.

Residence Phone 97 YOURS FOR BUSINESS and SERVICE Office Phone 1

B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Saxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars ELKHORN, MAN.

Local Notes

Buy "Victory Bonds."

Seed Grain Fair and Poultry Show, on Friday, Nov. 16th.

Mr. G. T. Eagle was a Winnipeg visitor on Friday last.

Messrs. Lidster & Pierce shipped cattle on Saturday.

Mr. S. H. Greenwood, of Calgary was in town on Friday.

Watch out for the Cookie Tea on Dec. 22nd—Missionary Band.

Mrs. F. M. Watts left on Wednesday for a short visit to Winnipeg.

Leave your orders for Apples with C. M. Macdonald, at the Grain Growers' Elevator.

Mr. J. Harrison, of Saskatoon, was a visitor at the home of his parents for a few days last week.

Miss E. Young left on Saturday to spend a short visit with relatives at Prince Albert, Sask.

Misses Annie and Jessie Carscadden spent the week end at their home here after attending Teacher's Convention.

The Methodist Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. G. Crosby, on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 3 p.m.

A letter has been received in connection with the British Red Cross Fund and will be published next week.

Mr. W. Angus, of Merridale, Man., a former resident of the Mosgeil district, is spending a few days with friends in town.

Two Creek's Ladies Aid will hold a 10c. Tea at the home of Mrs. Gordon Turner, on Wednesday, Nov. 7th. A large attendance is requested.

The Annual Meeting of the H. E. S. will be held on Saturday, Nov. 3rd. at the home of Mrs. Chapman. Those who have soldiers shirts will please hand them in at this meeting.

Mr. W. J. Phillips, who was a Winnipeg visitor this week, was notified while in the city that the price of Ford cars will advance in the near future. It will not be wise therefore to leave your buying until the Spring.—Get your Ford NOW.

Our jeweller, Mr. Prior, has a complete new line of jewelry, etc. that will meet the requirements of those already preparing for the gift season—Go and see what he has, before letting your money go out of town. We gaurantee that you'll change your mind and keep the "change" in Elkhorn.

Arrangements are being made for Capt. A. Wallace Forgie to visit Elkhorn on Monday, Nov. 12, Capt. Forgie has been Overseas for more than two years as a Y.M.C.A. Officer, and has a wonderful story to tell about our boys France. The probability is that he will address a meeting of ladies in the afternoon and a mass meeting for everybody at night. This will be sometning that everybody should look forward to.

Dr. Manchester, (V.S.), who has been with us for the past three years, has responded to the call of of the land and left here yesterday with his household effects and stock for Winnipeg. He has secured a farm near the city and is preparing to operate it in the spring. Mrs. Manchester and daughter Doris left on Monday for Toronto to visit relatives during the winter. Elkhorn is thus again to feel the loss of highly esteemed residents and the Mercury but voices the wish of the whole community in hoping that their future will be happy and prosperous.

Secure a few boxes of Winter Apples from the West End Grocery and Fruit Store.

The Home Economic Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Chapman for the winter months. The next meeting, to be held on November 3rd will be the Annual Meeting, and a full attendance is requested.

A choice selection of Private Greeting Cards may be seen at The Mercury Office. Residents of town may have the specimens left at their homes by 'phoning 42. It is not too early to order—You pay on delivery.—Thank you!

Club Fair Prize Winners

The following list concludes the names of winners in the recent School Fair.

Club Work, Contest 1—

Sec 1, 2, 3 and 4—R. Rodgers, C. Rodgers.

Contest 3, sec. 1—R. Nelson, E. Waines, W. Montgomery, R. Rodgers, C. Rodgers.

Contest 4, sec. 1—S. Heritage, V. Heritage, S. Sipley, R. Rodgers S. Lund, C. Rodgers, W. Scotney, R. Nelson, M. Davidson, H. Grainger. 2—E. Kersey, M. Sipley, E. Mooney, H. Grainger, R. Cole. 3—E. Kersey, M. Lambert, H. Grainger, R. Cole, W. Ablett. 4—R. Rodgers, C. Rodgers.

Contest 5, sec. 1—R. Cole, M. Dixon. 2—Shirley Heritage. 3—R. Rodgers, R. Carscadden, E. Waines, J. Kennedy, V. McFadden 4—C. Rodgers, B. Davidson, V. Heritage. 5—H. Mooney, E. Mooney.

Contest 6, sec 1—M. Caldwell, J. Duxbury, N. Harry, D. Johnson E. Lund, E. Mooney. 2—R. Cole. W. Ablett, M. Dixon E. Mooney, M. Caldwell, M. Davidson. 3—V McFadden, E. Lund, M. Ablett, W. Ablett, E. Mooney, A. Hunter 4—R. Carscadden. M. Caldwell, V McFadden, I. Crosby, M. Wilson, A. Noble. 5—M. Davidson, M. Caldwell, E. Mooney, V. McFadden 6—E. Lund, M. Wilson. M. Sipley

Contest 7, sec. 1—A Schanofer, M. Ablett, M. Brinkman, S. Heritage, M. Lambert, M. Scotney. 2—M. Ablett, S. Heritage, E. Ablett, E. Waines. 3—W. Ablett. 4—W. Ablett, M. Wilson. 6—R. Carscadden, R. Cole, M. Wilson, M. Sipley. 6—M. Wilson.

Contest 8, sec. 1—E. Mooney, R. Rodgers. 2—E. Mooney. 3—Dorothy Johnson, E. Mooney, L. Barr, M. Caldwell, M. Dixon, M. Sipley. 4—M. Caldwell. 4—M. Dixon, M. Caldwell, E. Mooney, N. Harry.

Contest 9, sec. 1—R. Rodgers, C. Rodgers, W. Ablett.

Contest 10, sec. 1—C. Rodgers. E. Waines, R. Cole, R. Rodgers. E. Leslie, M. Caldwell, M. Davidson M. Scotney.

Contest 11, sec. 2—V. McFadden E. Mooney, B. Goodwin. 3—M. Wilson.

Contest 12, sec. 1—W. Ablett, H. Grainger, M. Caldwell. 2—W Scotney. M. Lambert, M. McFadzean. H. Grainger, G. Lamberl, R. Lund, M. Scotney.

Banker's Contest—

Fair of Pigs— W. Montgomery, C. Rodgers.

Calf—G. Harry, W. Scotney.

Business Locals

NOTICE—All cattle and horses running at large on n.e. qr. of 26-11-29 will be impounded.
B. Franklin.

FOR SALE—About 50 pure bred white rock hens, at 80c. each. Also roosters at $1.00 each.
Geo. Cole, Phone 71—12.

LOST—In or between town and W. E. Crawford's, a brown silk scarf. Will the finder please leave same at the Mercury office.

FOR SALE—A number of young fresh milk cows, will calve within the next few weeks.
Apply to—H. Linnell.

FIRST CLASS DRIVING MARE FOR SALE—or would trade on young cattle. Apply to—
Hugh F. Drake, Phone 72—2

WARNING—All cattle and horses running at large on the S.E. qr. 15-11-28, will be at once impounded—
H. Nelson.

WANTED—A man to do general work on the farm. No teaming Good comfortable home and fair wages. For full particulars apply to—
Mercury Office.

STRAYED—On to sec. 30-10-28, about the middle of April last, a light roan Steer, rising 2 years old. Owner can have same by proving claim and paying expenses.
Jas. Boyce, Phone 88-3.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Comfort Necessary

To endure the severity of the Winter Months

PREPARE NOW

The following suggestions will help you to decide what you need and if there is anything else you require, let us know, because we can satisfactorily serve you.

Storm Sash

Storm Doors

Felt and Weather Strip

Glass for repairing your broken Sashes

Heaters, Stove Pipes

When you are snugly settled

A Gasoline Lamp at $8.50

the pre-war price, will ensure additional comfort in your home

R. A. KNIGHT

W. T. CLARKE, Manager

Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less ..... per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER FRESH DAILY

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries

Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. deW. Waller

Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

British Columbia Timber

Almost Unlimited Supply Available for Lumber and Pulp

British Columbia mills have a possible output of 2,500,000,000 feet per annum of lumber, according to an estimate made by the Victoria Colonist. Pulp and paper mills when fully in swing will be able to supplement the products of the east and probably indefinitely supply the demand for paper. In the years 1912 to 1914 not more than five per cent. of the foreign lumber export trade on the Pacific was handled from British Columbia ports, notwithstanding the natural resources of this province, which are greater than all the States to the south. The figures, therefore, show that British Columbia, which is in a position to supply the major portion of the demand, is as yet only a small minority in actual trade.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Admonishing Stable Help

Kindness and Gentleness are Essential at all Times

Every conscientious dairyman knows from experience how difficult it is to secure in his hired help men who at all times will treat his animals with consideration. The dairy cow has been called a machine—and in a very true sense she is such. But a cow cannot be treated like a machine. She is a bundle of nerves. The disturbance of her nervous equilibrium upsets her production. For this reason harsh treatment has to place in the dairy stable. Kindness and gentleness are essential at all times. Years ago a certain dairyman put up a printed notice in his stable urging his men to practice patience with his animals. The sign is still there preaching its little sermon to the men who come and go on this particular farm. It reads as follows:

"The rule to be observed in this stable at all times towards the cattle, young and old, is that of patience and kindness. A man's usefulness in a herd ceases at once when he loses his temper and bestows rough usage. Men must be patient. Cattle are not reasoning beings. Remember that this is the Home of Mothers. Treat each cow as a mother should be treated. The giving of milk is a function of motherhood; rough treatment lessens the flow; that injures me as well as the cow. Always keep these ideas in mind in dealing with my cattle."—O. C. in Successful Farming.

Boys & Girls
THRIVE
on the easily digested wheat and barley food
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

Tricks of the Air

How the Anti-Aircraft Guns Get the Range

A pilot flying over the lines uses all sorts of tricks to deceive the watchers below. Under normal circumstances they can tell his height to a few feet, and will show, too, that they know it by the way they send up the bursts of shrapnel (anti-aircraft gun). Indeed, no matter whether you cross the lines one day at 8,000 ft. and another at 10,000 ft. and another at 14,000 ft., so sure as you get within range there are the six slowly widening rings of smoke at your level—a few feet ahead or behind or all around you. Hun "Archies" are generally grouped in sixes; and though their chief object is barrage and annoyance, men have been brought down by "sighters" and by direct hits at 15,000 ft. from one of those fatal sixes.

The "Archie" gunner judges height by measuring the apparent size of the machine's wings as it flies above. He knows every machine at a glance at 10,000 yards distance and farther. He gets plenty of practice. He knows the measurements of every machine and its speed and can allow for it. The Hun "Archie" gunner has reason to be peculiarly efficient—he gets so much practice.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Meat Shortage in Britain

Declining Scale of Prices on Live-stock Expected to Relieve the Condition

The extent of England's present meat shortage is shown in the summary for July of meat passing through Smithfield market, England's great distributing centre, received by the United States food administration.

The total July receipts amounted to 20,802 tons, as compared with 23,954 tons in the same month of 1918, 29,597 tons in July, 1915, and 36,720 tons in July, 1914, or a decrease of 43.3 per cent., as compared with 1914.

This shows the regular and marked decline that has taken place in the meat supply of England. A comparison of the first seven months of 1917 with the same months in 1914 shows that the present supply is less than two-thirds of the pre-war normal.

The declining scale of prices on live stock adopted in Great Britain is expected to relieve this condition. The government's fixed price for cattle for September is $17.76 per 100 pounds, for October $17.28, for November and December $16.08, and for January $14.40.

It was expected that this decreasing ratio of prices will bring out the cattle ready for market immediately.

The shortage of fodder in Holland is also expected to put upon the market a considerable supply of meat from that country. Large numbers of the Holland cattle will probably be either exported or slaughtered.

True to Training

An old lady was going to Stamford Conn., to visit a daughter, and took her seat in the cars for the first time in her life. During the ride the car in which she was seated was thrown down an embankment and demolished. Crawling out from beneath the debris, she spied a man who was held down in a sitting posture by his legs being fastened.

"Is this Stamford?" she anxiously asked. The man was from Boston, Mass. He was in considerable pain, but he didn't lose sight of the fact that he was from Boston, so he said:

"No, this is a catastrophe."

"Oh!" ejaculated the old lady. "Then I hadn't oughter got off here."

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and rouse the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and that their operation is altogether health-giving.

Keep Only the Best Cows

The Profitable Cow Must Give 5,000 Pounds of Milk a Year

James Begg, of Southwold, writes in the Canadian Countryman:

"With regard to profit from cows at the present price of milk, I figure that at $1.80 per hundred a cow, to leave a margin of profit, should at the very lowest, give 5,000 pounds per 10 months' season; 6,000 pounds is a lot better, and there is no reason why it cannot be done.

"The whole keynote of the cow question is the scrub bull, whether he be pedigreed or not. A few dollars are nothing; get one whose ancestors have made good and you will soon pass the 6,000 pound mark. Get your mind on this 10,000 pound cow and make up your mind to learn how to feed. This type of cow wants good feed the year round, whether she be milking or dry.

"I never bought but one thin cow in my experience. It took me six months to get any heart in her, and the milk was on the wane. The next year, however, she was one of my best.

"When your cows are to make good, count on the cost of the feed at the very least at $75 per year, and more if the cow will pay for it. I have no difficulty in making my two-year-olds do 7,000 pounds and my mature cows 10,000 pounds, and you can do the same.

"Get a set of scales and a weigh sheet. It will not take a minute or 30 seconds to weigh and jot down the weight. Then use the Babcock and you will be surprised to see how soon you will get the good ones.

"Breed from the good ones and do not forget the bull question—first, last and all the time."

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

On Face. "Badly Disfigured. Used 2 Boxes Ointment and 3 Cakes Soap.

"I had a bad itchy lot of pimples on my face which made it badly disfigured. They were inflamed and came to a head, and I could tear my skin as soon as a little heat came near them. I could hardly sleep.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample which did so much good that I bought more, and I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Bertha Nilsson, Stockholm, Sweden.

If you have a good complexion keep it so by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally.

For Free Sample Each by Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

It Costs Something

Every line in a newspaper costs the proprietor something. If it is for the benefit of the individual it should be paid for. If the grocer were asked to contribute groceries to one abundantly able to pay for them, he would refuse. The proprietor of a newspaper must pay for the free advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many, that a newspaper has space in its columns to rent and must rent them to live. To give away rent for anything less than living rates is as fatal to a newspaper as for a landlord to furnish rent free.

WEAK BOYS AND GIRLS

It is a mistake to think that anaemia is only a girl's complaint. Girls probably show the effect of weak, watery blood more plainly than boys. Delayed development, pale faces, headaches, palpitation, and a feeling of listlessness, call attention to weak blood in the case of girls. But many boys in their teens grow thin and "weedy," and have pimples on the face, showing that they have not enough blood. The anaemic boy is just as likely to become a victim of consumption as the pale, breathless girl with her headaches and worn-out look. Let the boy in this condition catch cold and he will lose his strength and his health becomes precarious.

To prevent serious disaster to those of the rising generation, let both boys and girls be given the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over for making. When giving these pills watch how soon the appetite returns and how the languid girl or the weak boy becomes full of activity and high spirits. Remember that the boy has to develop, too, if he is to make a strong hearty man. Give both the boys and girls a fair chance to develop strongly through the new, rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. You will then see active boys and girls, instead of weakly children around you.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be obtained by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Me und Gott"

The Kaiser Is the Whole Business in Kaiserland

Ever since 1640 and particularly since 1713, the people of Prussia have lived under a rigorous discipline and have been taught that their principal duty consists in worshipping their ruler, in obeying implicitly his commands and those of his underlings, and in paying their taxes. Even now the German ruler is sacrosanct and stands high above the laws. God takes merely the second place in the German scheme of state. That may be seen from the fact that, while there are many prosecutions for lese-majeste in Germany, there are very few for blasphemy. Besides, while, according to the German penal code, blasphemy, a verbal insult offered to God, is punishable with imprisonment from one day to three years, simple lese-majeste, a verbal insult offered to ruler, is punishable with imprisonment from two months to five years. The difference is characteristic and highly significant.—J. Ellis Baker in The Nineteenth Century.

Torpedo "Deflectors"

Amazing stories are afloat of a discovery, which makes a torpedo leap over the vessel it is aimed at. Unfortunately they are not true. But the navy has up its old plan of potting the pirates from speedy destroyers, or netting them with steel meshes. A new microphone revealing the whereabouts of the U-boats also works well.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES

Saving Labor Expense

Using Mechanical Drivers for Saving Labor on the Farm Is Good Economy

One of the after features of the European war is bound to be a dearth of ordinary labor. This is going to reflect itself in all lines of business, of farming. It is quite essential, therefore, that the farmer should study out the places in his business where manual labor now bears the heaviest burden and see if by chance this burden cannot be reduced. The very apex of the labor load in the grain district of the west comes at threshing time. This is true of both house and field labor. The farmer has solved the extra labor for the home problem with the cook car the larger farms extending the use of the cook car throughout the harvest season as well as during threshing.

The field labor problem has not been so well solved. The number of men required around the modern threshing machine has not greatly changed during the past twenty-five years. The ultimate solution of diversification and live stock farming is still far away. The immediate problem is to cut the sharp corners and get along with as little labor as we can. How about handling the grain from the machine to the elevator?

It is sufficient to say that nine-tentils of this work is still done by hand and the back-breaking work of shovelling is going on just as our fathers did it before us. Now there is nothing commendable about hard work in and of itself. Suppose the reader and his hired man are kept busy hauling grain. At threshing prices that means two teams and two men employed at a charge of at least $10 per day. For the average half-section farm this means about $30 per year. Suppose that one of these teams and one of the men could be relieved it would not merely save $15 per year, but if the shovelling work is done by a portable elevator it will take off most of the hard manual labor, which is a very considerable item whether one is hiring help or whether one does it himself. It might be worth while for the farmer trying to rid himself of one of the hardest phases of farm labor to figure out how far this saving in actual time and money will go toward paying interest charges on a mechanical elevator, which both for speed and certainty of action is far ahead of the old Armstrong machine.—Farm, Stock and Home.

How Much Salt?

Rules to Follow in Giving Salt to Cows

Some men seem to think a cow doesn't need any salt, others go to the other extreme and load her down with it, while a third faction strike a happy medium and are bountifully repaid. True feed and water carry some mineral matter but not enough. For the dry cow about five ounces per week meets the average demand with an additional amount given to the producing cow in direct proportion to the milk flow. An animal producing twenty pounds of milk per day will require an additional four ounces per week; the cow giving forty pounds, twice that much and so on. Thus the twenty pound cow could use approximately half a pound of salt per week, or a quarter still divided into daily allowances of a little over one ounce.

Encouraging the drinking of a large amount of water by feeding excess salt has no advantage and may even do harm. If the cows are allowed free access to a continuous salt supply they will use an ample amount but still do themselves no injury through overcrowding.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen and the company that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Can Hold Our Heads High

Despite all our losses, despite the sorrows which have invaded so many homes in our land, despite drawbacks and dangers, despite the disastrous effects of sedition in the Russian army, despite these and many other things which weigh upon our spirits and to hustle some of the gloomy anticipations of our prophets, we can hold our heads high. We are battling for the right, and our ideals will not betray us.—London Daily Telegraph.

It Makes New Friends Every Day. Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not make some of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

Alberta Rich in Maganese Dioxide

Deposits worth $54,400,000 have already been discovered in the Cypress Hills, southeast Alberta, amounting to 800,000 tons and this is being sold to the British war office for $68 and $69 per ton. Mr. Jas. F. Reilly of Montreal is the engineer, and the Hersey and Allied interests are said to control the enterprise.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

Halibut Going Up

Twenty-two cents a pound has been paid in Vancouver for halibut which three years ago brought from four to six cents a pound. Four hundred thousand pounds of this fish were landed at Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Seattle, of which 1,800 pounds went to Vancouver.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A Strong Canadian Company
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION
CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—
NOTIFY

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS
Established 1857

Top Prices, Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances and Prompt Adjustments. We are Big Buyers of

Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

Phone or Wire Our Nearest Office for Prices Any Time After Your Grain Is Shipped.

WESTERN OFFICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Grain Exchange, Calgary
Canada Building, Saskatoon

LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Main 8472
Main 2296
2241

COWAN'S
Queen's Dessert
A Pure Vanilla Eating Chocolate

The smoothest, the richest, the most perfect chocolate that can be manufactured from the cocoa bean.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-18

Women Slavery in Germany

German Kultur Reflected in the Manner in Which Women are Treated

When the war broke out the Reichstag, with characteristic disregard for the humanity of its Kultur in relation to women labor, gave power to then chancellor, Bethmann von Hollweg, to suspend all factory laws and industrial orders-in-council. If the demands of the war lords made such action imperative. While France and Britain adopted the reverse policy, and strengthened their factory laws and multiplied the number of inspectors to enforce their administration, Germany has exceeded its legislative order in the most brutal fashion. The working hours of 36 per cent. of the women are 54 hours in the week, while 66 per cent. work over 60 hours weekly. In many cases it is found that women put in 72 to 84 hours in the week! The shift workers in some cases work 17 to 24 hours at a stretch. Concerning those engaged in Silesia, an official report states: "Same cloak room accommodation for men and women; no opportunities to wash themselves; and the women, are hollow-cheeked, their eyes sunken and apathetic." In Krupp's works at Essen: "There is no ventilation. The women had to lay on the driving-belts themselves, which is dangerous on account of their clothes. Workwomen are often carried out of the factories unconscious." The description of the cloakrooms are quite unquotable.

Buy at Home

Every day $100,000 is spent by the people of this province, says a British Columbia writer, for goods brought in from the outside—goods which could be purchased at home in quality just as good and for just as little money. Are you doing what you can to remedy this deplorable condition? Do you always ask for Canadian goods, or do you carelessly take what is offered, or, worse still, insist on the foreign article? Create a demand for the home article by refusing to buy the foreign.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Kultur Illuminated

Perhaps no one has better defined than Hermann Fernau, in his recent book on "The Coming Democracy," that queer caricature of culture, the German Kultur—"Learning without character, knowledge without conscience, organization without humanity, discipline without liberty, ideals without dignity." Everything so far known of the manifestations of Kultur goes to confirm this description, and especially its latest development as shown in the Argentine-Swedish incident.—New York World.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY'S is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

New Burglar Alarm

Under the trade name of "The Electric Eye," an inventor has produced a new burglar alarm. It consists of a small cell which will give a signal when illuminated by the flame of a match or electric torch. The cell is small and can easily be hidden in the decorations of a safe or piece of furniture and covered with glass. The advantage claimed over the ordinary burglar alarm is that the device will operate as soon as a light is introduced into the dark room, whilst other alarms have to be excited by the breaking of an electric circuit or by mechanical vibrations.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distempen

Plenty of Company

She was much interested in prison reform and was visiting a large prison one day.

"Don't any of your friends come to see you on visiting days?" she asked, of a big, burly ruffian.

"No'am," responded the ex-burglar; "they're all here wit' me."—Everybody's Magazine.

Reason Enough

An English militant crusader entered in her campaign work a dairy barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort she asked: "How is it that you aren't at the front, young man?"

"Because, ma'am," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at the end."

BOVRIL
Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

Scientifically prepared. Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

"Is the world's best chew. It is the most economical chew."

CANADIAN FORESTRY UNITS PLAY IMPORTANT PART AT THE FRONT

SUPPLYING TIMBER FOR ROADS AND DUGOUTS

Two Canadian Forestry Companies are Now Working in the French Army Territory, Clearing Timber From Ground but Recently Captured From the Enemy

The militia department has received two interesting reports covering comparatively recent operations in France of Canadian railway and forestry corps. In regard to the latter, it is said, that twelve new companies of the Canadian forestry corps have arrived in France, making a total of 42 now in the country, with a total strength of 270 officers and 7,233 other ranks. These figures do not include the second Canadian construction company (colored) 11 officers and 420 other ranks. A very large quantity of mill machinery and logging equipment has been received.

The report states that the sixth company situated in the English army area, continues to increase its output. The production of the companies in this area proved of great value during the Vimy and Messines attacks, a large quantity of timber of all descriptions having been supplied for roads, dugouts, gun emplacements and mining operations.

Two newly-arrived Canadian forestry companies have been dispatched to the French army area where operations have commenced in a forest which was a short time ago held by the enemy, who had a sawmill. There are still on the ground a large number of trees felled by Huns, who had been driven from the territory before they could convert them into the lumber. It has been established also that the German army has been in the habit of sending logs from this front to Germany. The operations of these companies will be within a few kilometres of the firing line and it has been necessary to have all men equipped with, and trained in the use of gas helmets. They have also been equipped with steel helmets.

The report on the Canadian railway troops stated that during the month of July alone these forces located 82 miles of the narrow gauge railway and 21 miles of wide gauge. In addition, they ballasted over 100 miles of railway and kept other lines in repair. During the month nearly 300 miles of railway line was being maintained by this force which numbers approximately 8,000 men. Casualties during the period totalled 3 officers and 86 men. The report states that a number of battalions engaged in narrow guage works were employed close behind the lines. This necessitates the railway lines being constructed close up to the firing line and on account of the increased shelling of back areas on the part of the enemy, a great amount of repair work had to be done.

English, Scotch and Irish Fighters

An American recently returned from service at the front with Canadian troops tells of the difference in preparations for battle of the English soldiers as compared with the Scotch and Irish. When getting ready for attack, the English soldier carefully goes over the mechanism of his rifle to see the locks are working properly, the barrel free of mud and so forth.

The Scot and the Irishman pay no attention to the mud on lock, stock or barrel, but each very carefully polishes his bayonet on his sleeve. The battle over, the English soldiers may be observed proudly escorting back groups of prisoners, while the Scotch and Irish come back empty handed. Asked about prisoners they reply: "Prisoners? Never saw any!"—Wall Street Journal.

Oh, Man!

"The evening wore on," continued the man who was telling the story.

"Excuse me," interrupted the would-be wit, "but can you tell us what the evening wore on that occasion?"

"I do not know that it is important," replied the story teller, "but if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."—From Ideal Power.

Training of Boys

"No boy, unless he has skill and knowledge, can make a success," said Dr. W. A. McIntyre, addressing Boy Scouts in Winnipeg. "He must also be possessed of character. Service is the crowning grace for boys. A serviceable boy in every way, is the country's greatest asset. To be this the boy must be kind, be patient, he must cultivate social graces. If boys are strong in these things, they will be strong in all things."

Norway Has No Claim

Plea for Exemption From American Embargo Not Considered

Of all the European neutrals, none has suffered so from German frightfulness as Norway. Others have endured losses of life and property at sea, but not in the same measure. And these have carried on a very profitable trade with Germany, which might be regarded as compensation, if compensation for such injuries were possible. The Norwegian merchant marine, which at the beginning of this year totalled 2,252,395 tons, is nearly as large as that of Holland, with 1,611,320 tons, and Sweden with 1,128,435 tons, combined and it is five times larger than that of Denmark, with 587,556 tons. But, though its amount of loss by submarines would be normally more than that of the others, the excess is out of all proportion to its size. No less than 604 ships out of a total of 2,036 have been lost, and something like an equal number of seamen has been lost with them. It has been said that one purpose of the attacks on neutral tonnage has been to cripple Germany's business rivals at sea, and this peculiar hostility to the first of the Scandinavian naval powers seems to prove it. No nation ever was worse used by another with which it was supposed to be at peace.

It would be easier to sympathize with Norway in her predicament, to lend an attentive ear to her plea for exemption from an American embargo, if she had resented the German attack with more spirit. Her position, it should be noted, is by no means so difficult as that of Holland or of Denmark. Nor has she pro-German inclinations like Sweden. While the allies keep the German fleet in port Norway is in no danger of invasion, unless from Sweden, and this is too remote a contingency to be considered. Germany has offered her an ample casus belli, and she can accept it and defend her national security and her national honor without invoking destruction. She could be of great service to the allies and they are in a position to protect her. But since she remains supine under injury, she cannot expect the United States to except her from the operations of the embargo.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Midsummer Christmas

How Australians Keep Up the Old English Customs

Despite the efforts of the blazing sun Christmas traditions survive in Australia. Roast turkey and plum pudding are as much a part of Christmas as they are in Canada, though the average Christmas day has a temperature of 100 degrees. Midday dinner is the rule in most parts, so the feast is served when the sun is at its height. Remembering that many of the country houses are built of galvanized iron you will know how hot they are, with the sun beating on them. This is all very different to our Christmas day, but the love of the old English Christmas is so deeply rooted in the Australians' hearts that, in spite of the heat, they eat turkey and plum pudding.

Snapdragon round the fire at night is kept up by some of the people, for as an old settler once said, "A fire doesn't seem to make any difference to an Australian December day." Christmas day in that country, just as in Canada and England, is the one day of the year on which every wandering member of the family must make a big effort to get home. Then again, December is the holiday month, so the summer holiday comes at Christmas tide.

Women Tools

It is said that Queen Victoria of Sweden, a Baden princess, is responsible for the treacherous German machinations in Argentina. When we read the list of German princesses who have been responsible for misfortune to their royal consorts, and for trouble in their adopted lands, it is impossible to deny that Wilhelm planned well for the downfall of royalty throughout Europe when he managed the royal marriages of members of the German feminine aristocracy.—Baltimore Star.

Battering Enemy Defences

Machine Guns the Great Hope of the Germans

According to the special correspondent of the London Times at the front the value of the machine gun in defence has been recognized since the earliest days of the war. In despatches describing the first day's fighting on the Somme, nearly 14 months ago, it was suggested that the essential feature of the future fighting on this front would be, like the contest between naval guns and ship's armor, an increasing effort, on the one hand, to hide machine guns in more and more impregnable positions, and on the other, a growing intensity of heavy gun-fire to endeavor to knock them out. In a large measure this has proved true. Many new factors have come into the war since then, such as tanks and boiling oil, and new gas shells of various sorts, as well as an immense development of aerial fighting. But the essence of the German defence is the machine gun, continually disposed and sheltered in new ways, and our supreme weapon against it is primarily our artillery.

When the Somme battle began the Germans had their machine guns disposed along their trenches, generally at commanding angles, with wooden emplacements, which raised them just above the parapets. We soon learned to pour upon the line of a trench such a concentration of gun fire that nothing could live under it, so that no machine gun along the trench line survived when our men went over. Then the Germans tried disposing machine guns, in addition to those which were in the trenches, in scattered positions in the rear, whence they rained their bullets blindly over their own trenches, through our barrage, at the ground across which our men were presumably advancing. This machine gun barrage was never very effective; and in several cases at least it caused large casualties among the Germans themselves, both in the trenches and, especially, in masses of German prisoners as they came out of the trenches to surrender or were being marched back to the rear.

Meanwhile, the intensity of the artillery bombardments was altering the character of the fighting by creating what the Germans call the crater area, and the enemy began to make increasing use of the shell holes in this area for machine gun posts. We intensified our artillery fire over still wider areas, and supplemented them in turn with machine gun barrages, so searching all the open country, as well as demolishing the established trench lines, machine gunners in open shell holes had a poor chance of survival, until our infantry attack developed. Then—a little last autumn, more in the winter, but most of all this summer—the Germans began using concrete on an immensely extended scale. Early this spring, during the Arras fighting, the Times described the new type of German machine gun shelter, or "M.E.B.U." which was built into trenches, in shell holes, in commanding position on the crest of rising ground, and any other location which had strategic advantages. Many of these were built in advance of the trench lines, far enough out into No Man's Land to be presumably in front of the area covered by our bombardment.

The more recent fighting has seen a great and general increase of these tactics and a tremendous growth in the use of concrete. In every despatch dealing with the fighting around Ypres correspondents speak of scattered concrete strongholds, pill boxes, redoubts, armed with machine guns, which form the backbone of the German resistance. They are everywhere, especial use is being made of the cellars of old farmhouses, crossroads, estaminets, and other buildings, as well as of old gun pits and any inequality in the ground whether natural or artificial, such as quarries or cuttings of any kind. The chief feature of these defences is that they can be and are disposed in indefinite depth, so that there is no definite line through which, once penetrated, our men can proceed over open country. There are defences always beyond defences. Where particular lines have to be defended the enemy is more than ever trying to push his machine guns out in front of the line as well as having them in depth behind. We are acquiring a large experience of the German construction of defensive lines as one by one they fall into our hands.

What, of course, the German would like would be for us to advance in dense masses across country protected in this way without artillery preparation. We have shown no desire to oblige him; though, as has been remarked before, he sometimes sees visions of such masses in his communiques. Instead, we strike always at limited objectives behind the protecting barrage of our guns, with not the remotest intention of being taunted into an effort at that wonderful manoeuvre which the enemy calls "breaking through." We eat up the German defences a mile or half a mile or three miles at a time. Such of the machine gun positions or redoubts as survive our barrage our men stalk or the tanks "go in." The more men the enemy puts into the bit of ground attacked the more losses he has in killed, wounded and prisoners. Having grasped the slice which we set out to grasp, we settle down and wait for the counter-attacks.

Boring the Channel Tunnel

An enthusiastic United States engineer, Mr. John K. Hencken, says he has a plan whereby four tunnels could be bored beneath the English Channel within thirty-five days, thus practically ending the submarine menace. Mr. Hencken claims that his machine will cut through earth and rock at the rate of 100 feet an hour. In describing his machine, Mr. Hencken says it consists of a series of swinging hammers rotated at a peripheral speed of about 500 feet a second, striking several hundred thousand blows a minute on the space to be excavated, and pulverizing the material "from 5 in. in greatest dimension down to impalpable powder."

War Makes "Entente Cordiale" Permanent

French Estimation of English Characteristics Undergoes Complete Change

Three years of war have completely revolutionized the Frenchman's idea of the English character, and have knit the two nations in a friendship which will last forever. This opinion was expressed by a great French war correspondent in a letter written just before he died on the field of battle. The letter was written to a British officer whom the French correspondent had known in peace times and given to the Associated Press for publication. It says in part:

"Before the war, I tried to understand the English so far as a man could, who does not care much for travel and is content to study a people by its works. I had read those books which in France we believed to represent the best of what modern England was writing.

"Modern England to me was a very sombre country. I saw it always in my mind with those gray wet skies that we used to think of (and in that no doubt we were wrong, too) as the habitual sky of England. For such skies suited the England that I knew. There were heavy storm clouds always low over the England where Mr. Hardy's tragic figures stepped, bravely enough, to their doom; and an unbroken gray sky over that troubled, unhappy, mismanaged England of Mr. Wells. I knew that France was often unhappy, and often all astray, and yet I knew too, that the old unconquerable Gallic soul was still in her people. But if you knew her only from the works of modern French writers, what would you think? What were you in England thinking before the war? I ought to have suspected that I did not know England. Instead I wondered often where was the soul of England that had been, that Shakespeare had written about and boasted of. His words of England showed passion almost too great for words. Were there none to write of her now, or was she unworthy? There were many in France thinking the same as I. We distrusted all politics and judged no people by what their public men said and did.

"And so the war came, and we wondered during those five days of suspense what England would do. How should we know? We did not know her. I had only known her from books, and such knowledge did not seem to promise much at such a crisis.

"And then your army came to France. I never remember to have met in any of the English books any such soldiers. I saw your armies. How your modern writers have misrepresented you? Or was it that you had suddenly changed? Here in the fields and towns of France I found not modern England as I knew her, but the England of Elizabeth.

"I have seen your army in many places now, and it has been like a pageant of English ages and the old English books to me. I have seen Sam Weller himself in khaki and heard him talk, though I understood little of it; and one night in a village estaminet, smoky and ill-lit, where your men sat around with the French mud thick on them, I felt myself in one of Shakespeare's own taverns. And I have heard your soldiers' songs.

"This it is that has astonished me in your soldiers, not their courtesy, not their kindness, though these have astonished many, but their great gaiety. So that I have always the curious feeling that it is we French, who have suffered much, who are now the staid, dull people, and you English, who have shown us those great Gallic types that our writers, Rostand, Daudet and the rest, have loved.

"I have seen English soldiers going down the street, waving to the windows their green trench helmets, like an old muskateer's stuck on with Gascon swagger, great rollicking, uncouth types that would have enchanted Rabelais. And these are the men who have come to us from that land of gray skies, that fog-dull, rain-sodden, sombre-respectable land that I thought was England. My faith, how little I knew her."

10,000 Acre Wheat Farm

The Noble Farm Produces a 300,000 Bushel Crop

The Noble ranch at Nobleford, Alta., created a great name for itself last season. It cropped and harvested one thousand acres of wheat which produced 56 bushels to the acre and netted a gross revenue of about $100,000. People thought that was a good record and that the Nobles would show good judgment if they did not try to exceed themselves. A 1,000-acre crop was somewhat of a gamble even in the best of times. But the Nobles have an abounding confidence in their land and in their farming abilities. The 1,000 acres did not satisfy them. If 1,000 acres of their land was good they had other thousands just as good. So they took another risk. They planted 14,000 acres of wheat, nothing but wheat. Fourteen thousand acres of wheat means a field a mile wide and 32 miles long. Nowhere but in the Canadian west could such a grain field be found.

It took money to prepare this land and put in the crop, to watch it through the summer, to cut it, harvest it and thresh it. But the big risk was the summer. Hail, drouth, rain, snow, fire, rust and cutworms were risks which were to be met. It took all the money of the big 1916 crop and much besides to finance the ploughing, seeding, and other work. And if the crop failed it meant a very heavy financial blow, indeed, to the Nobles. It would have more than wiped out the profits of 1916. Still they had the courage, and they have won again.

Of the big area 10,000 acres will yield an average of 30 bushels, or a total of 300,000 bushels.

WESTERN GRAIN PRODUCTION AND ITS FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

CANADA AND THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are Capable of Producing More Wheat Than is Grown in All the Principal Countries of the World Outside Central Powers

It was with considerable satisfaction that readers in all allied countries received the statement made a short time ago by the Institute of Agriculture at Rome that 1917 had seen an increase in the wheat crop of the principal countries of the world, outside of the central powers, of 3.3 per cent. over 1916. These figures were based on returns from Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, India, Japan and Algeria, which countries are this year estimated to show a total wheat production of 1,665,448,000 bushels. At the same time these same countries show an increase in their barley crop of 2.4 per cent.; an increase in their rye crop of 10.7 per cent.; an increase in their oat crop of 19.9 per cent., and an increase in their corn crop of 25.3 per cent. That such increases should be possible among nations, most of whom are engaged in war, is in itself a tribute to the productive energy of manhood.

The enormous total of 1,665,448,000 bushels of wheat is so great that it refuses to be grasped by the human mind without some units of comparison. If this crop of wheat were loaded into freight cars, 1,000 bushels to the car, and each car occupied forty feet on the railway track, it would represent one solid loaded train 12,617 miles in length—more than enough to reach half way round the world at the equator. These loaded cars, without engines, would occupy seven-eights the entire trackage of the Canadian Pacific railway, known as the world's greatest transportation company.

There is, however, another point of view, and a very appropriate one at this particular period when the agricultural countries are called upon to produce the utmost pound of food. While the countries mentioned have done well their accomplishment shrinks into insignificance when compared with their possibilities. For instance, the three Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta could produce three times the total wheat crop above referred to! This statement may seem extravagant until submitted to the test of cold figures. Then we get data like this:

According to the government of Canada there are in the provinces mentioned the following areas suitable for agricultural purposes:

Manitoba 74,216,000 acres; Saskatchewan 93,459,000; Alberta 105,217,000; total 272,892,000 acres.

The average wheat crop in these provinces for the last ten years has been, Manitoba 18.20 bushels per acre; Saskatchewan 18.44 bushels per acre; Alberta 20.19 bushels per acre. The average for the three provinces is therefore practically 19 bushels per acre. If you multiply the available acreage as given above by 19 you will find that these provinces, if entirely cultivated, are capable of producing in an average year 5,184,948,000 bushels of wheat—considerable more than three times the total which is being produced this year, 1917, by Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan and Algeria combined. The single province of Alberta can produce as much wheat as all of these countries and have more left over than was grown in 1917 in all Canada.

Of course, it is impossible, as a practicable matter, to put every arable acre of land in any country in wheat, but if we say for the sake of illustration that one third of the arable land in these provinces is summer-fallowed, one third sown to coarse grains or pasture, and one third to wheat, the proportion that is sown to wheat will produce a greater crop than that already mentioned as being grown by all the countries before referred to.

These figures may be interesting generally for the great comparison which they afford, but they must also carry the conclusion that the world is a very long way from having exhausted its food producing possibilities. Any scarcity of food production which may at present exist is traceable almost entirely to an improper distribution of population. In the older countries the population is compelled to exist on such limited areas that production on a relatively large scale is impossible, whereas in the newer countries such as Western Canada the population is at yet totally insufficient to bring the country under cultivation. These are conditions which will doubtless right themselves; in fact the process of correction is going on very rapidly, and, whatever difficulties may be experienced in feeding the world during the next few years, there can be no question that they will be solved as soon as sufficient population is found for the great open plains which are still awaiting the husbandman.

Find Indian Relics

A scientific expedition organized by the Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum of the American Indian, which has been excavating among the Zupi ruins of Hawikuh, in western New Mexico, has exhumed a number of valuable Indian relics dating back to the early sixteenth century.

Japanese Make Many Shells

More than 80,000 Japanese munitions makers are working day and night turning out ammunition for the Russian armies. This statement was made in the March, 1917, issue of the Japan Magazine, in an article on "Making Munitions for the Allies."

Germany and the U. S.

From a Speech by Theodore Roosevelt at Kansas City

"For no nation does Germany feel and express such bitter and contemptuous hostility as for the United States. There is no nation on the face of the globe which they would be more delighted to ruin and plunder. Under such circumstances the public men and newspapers engaged in defending Germany or assailing England and our other allies or in protesting against the war and demanding an inconclusive peace are guilty of moral treason to this country, and while the German-American papers have achieved an evil prominence in this matter the professional anti-English Irish papers are as bad and the purely sensational demagogic and unpatriotic section of the native American press is the worst of all.

"Germany embodies the principles of successful militaristic autocracy. Much has been said about our being against the German government but not against the German people. The attitude of the German-American press and the German alliance in this country in their hearty support of the German government and the practically unanimous support of that government heretofore by the Germans at home shows that at present the Germans are back of the German government.

"They have enthusiastically supported its policy of brutal disregard of the rights of others. Until they reverse themselves, until they cast off the yoke of militaristic autocracy they identify themselves with it and force us to be against them. It is for the German people themselves to differentiate themselves from their government. Until they do this they force us to be against the German people as a necessary incident of being against the German government.

"The Germans govern from above down. The people of this republic, like the people of France, like the people of England, believe in government from below up. In other words, we believe in government by ourselves. The Germans believe in being governed by an autocratic dynasty which rests primarily on a great militaristic class and a great beaurocratic class. No man who supports Germany at this time can claim to be a real democrat or a real lover of free institutions. He is false to both democracy and freedoom."

Corn Is Grass

Corn belongs to the grass family, but it is grass that has taken a full course and has alo done post-graduate work in Nature's agricultural college. Other grasses develop seed at their tops. Even kaffir corn and broomcorn follow this plan. But Indian corn, or maize broke away from the grass tradition and started developing its seed in ears coming from the joints.

When corn developed this habit it rang the bell of civilization and started a new era. For corn was unknown to the civilized world until America was discovered. Here the Indians were found cultivating the strange cereal in their primitive way.

When the white man acknowledged the corn, and took up its cultivation, he ploughed the ground deep with his meal ploughs and cultivated it carefully. The corn, astonished at this attention, waded in to show what it could do in return. The results are seen today in the three billion bushel crop the United States produces.

Rousing the Russians

The fillip the Germans have given to the Russians should help mightily and seems to be doing so. There is nothing whatever the matter with the Russian as a fighter. The difficulty is to make him angry, and the Germans have shown what they can be counted on to do in that behalf when the need arises. If they carry out their rumored purpose of trying to get food for themselves by sending an army to seize the corn lands in the south, they may give valuable aid to General Verkhovsky.—New York Times.

He—On the street today a very handsome young lady smiled at me.

She—I wouldn't feel badly about it. There are some men who look even funnier than you do.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

One of the reasons why Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is becoming more and more popular is, because it does not attract attention in the mouth.

It is not chewed; on the contrary, a small pinch is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and gum.

This gives complete satisfaction without chewing, and leaves a pleasant cool after-taste.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is scientifically prepared of the best old, ripe, high flavored leaf tobacco.

It is in the form of small grains, and being very rich, only a small quantity should be placed in the mouth.

"It's the most economical chew".

W. N. U. 1180

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There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

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Runabout - - $475
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Elkhorn Agricultural Society's

Seed Grain Fair

AND

Poultry Show

WILL BE HELD ON

NOVEMBER 16th, 1917

PRIZE LIST

and FULL PARTICULARS will be published this week

John ORR, President

H. J. JONES, Secretary

Cromergraphs

(Received too late for last issue)

On Friday last, the Provincial President of the Provincial Chapter Mrs. Colin Campbell, visited the local Lodge, (Lord Cromer) I.O.D.E. In the afternoon she visited the school and addressed the children and later met the members of the Lodge, speaking most impressively and giving some sound, and practical advice.

In the evening there was a public meeting at the school, presided over by Rev. G.J. Kimber, who after a few words on the war, formally introduced the speaker, Mrs. Colin Campbell, who interested and delighted the audience with her reminiscenses of her recent visit to Germany. Germany past and present, Zeppelins etc., and concluded by a magnificent appeal for more soldiers to fill up the serried ranks on the battefield, and comforts for those abroad. The chairman empathised two or three points and then proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker which was most ably seconded by the Regent (Mrs. Turner). The meeting concluded with the National Anthem.

The Harvest Festival was fittingly observed at St. Peter's Church, on Friday evening last. The church had been decorated by the ladies, assisted by Rev. Kimber. The preacher was the Rev. G. W. Findlay, of Virden, who gave an inspiring sermon on "World and Spiritual Riches".

The services were continued on Sunday. Celebration of Holy Communion at 9 a.m. and the usual Evensong at 7.20. Rev. O. H. May, Reston, officiated, and preached an appropiate sermon on the parable of the Rich Fool. The offertories, which where not so large as last year, were devoted to the Home Mission Fund.

Kirkellograms

On Saturday evening, Oct. 20th, a meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Kirkella, to devise ways and means of collecting funds for "Our Day" Red Cross Fund. Meeting was called to order at 9 p.m., by Mr. T. O. Noble and Mr. O. Freer was appointed Secretary Treasurer. After some discussion it was decided to divide the township into four equal parts, and the following gentlemen were elected to canvass their districts:—Messrs. W. Halliday, Jos. Ruddick sr., J. Ruddick jr. and T. O. Noble.

By Wednesday evening the canvass had been completed and the generous sum of $168.50. was turned in to the Secretary, who immediately forwarded a cheque for this amount to the Red Cross headquarters, Winnipeg. The following are the donations as collected by the different districts, and the canvassers are to be complimented on the efficient way they went about the gathering of this large sum, while those who have given so liberally must feel great satisfaction in giving to such a worthy cause: J. Ruddick sr., $50; W. Halliday, $49; T. Noble, $43 50; J. Ruddick jr., $56.

—A—

Public Meeting

—OF—

RATEPAYERS

OF THE

Elkhorn School District

WILL BE HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

FRIDAY, NOV. 16th

AT 8 P.M.

The Program

will consist of Reports from the Trustees, Sec.-Treas. and Principal, and in addition instrumental and vocal selections and drills by the pupils.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

Insurance of all kinds

Money on Farm Mortgage at 7 per cent.

Farms for Sale

A. M. FRAZER & SON

Commissioners in B.R.

Office over the Post Office

ELKHORN - MANITOBA

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

C. W. CROSBY

Commissioner in B.R

ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

J. Harvey Miller

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.

ELKHORN, MAN.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.

Solicitor and Notary Public

Commissioner in B.R.

ELKHORN, -. MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS

H. H. GOULTER. J. H. CHALMERS.

Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public.

Office.—

Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.

Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.

PHONE 6 P.O. DRAWER 619

Virden, Manitoba.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

ELKHORN LODGE

No, 74

G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.

Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Oct. 29 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.

J. R. GROAT, W. M. H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS

NO. 21

Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.

F. C. NORRIS, F.S. C. J. SHEPHERD, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE

NO. 46

I.O.O.F.

ELKHORN, - MAN.

Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren welcome

H. J. JONES, N.G. R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:

C. G. Webster, C. W. Crosby, J. H. Carscadden, W. Davey

A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. R. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:

H. Larmer, F. W. Chapple, A. J. Swan, H. Nelson, Geo. E. Blakeman, J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

W. E. Crawford, Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March, June, September, December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President

J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)

Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar

Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian

Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist

Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 2 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.40
No. 4..... at 14.02

No. 60 (Branch)..... at 21.33
Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 1 ..... at 5.15
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 15.00
No. 3 ..... at 19.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18
Tues., Thurs., Sat.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION, 364 University St., Montreal.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

CHARLES E. BELL

Grain Grinding Wood Sawing Feed Store

Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.

Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.